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[a1351]

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Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [a577]

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[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be in print.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1911.

The news from Canton during the past few days affords evidence that the authorities are far from satisfied that there is no danger of a re-eruption of the revolutionary trouble which broke out in that city a few weeks ago; and if any further proof of the uneasy state of feeling which prevails in Canton were needed, it may be found in the stagnant state of business. Our correspondent at Canton writes of additional troops being brought to the City from the neighbouring province of Kwangsi. It is understood that there are now about 35,000 troops under arms in and around Canton and that other troops are expected from Hupeh. While this augmentation of the Garrison is taking place it seems very extraordinary that the authorities should permit several hundred time-expired soldiers to return to their native villages. According to a recent report these men were very desirous of prolonging their term of service. But if their loyalty to the Throne can be counted upon, their presence in the country districts may be useful at the present time in checking those developments which must inevitably follow the preaching of revolution, so industriously carried on in all parts of the province of Kwangtung. A missionary in a district of Kwangtung far removed from the capital city writes: "I would not dare to report for publication the outspoken and unrestrained expressions of disloyalty I constantly hear. A common sentiment is that

it is the duty of the Chinese to exterminate the Manchus." The problem the authorities have to solve is: How is this feeling which is so wide-spread in the Two Kwang, and is extending to many other provinces of the Empire, to be converted into one of contentment and satisfaction with the ruling dynasty? The menace of a great array of troops will doubtless serve to keep down the effervescence, just as a tightly-fitting cork keeps soda-water from bubbling, but something more than the tyranny of force is needed to change the mental outlook of the people.

We have seen no statement of the grievances of the malcontents, who appear to confine themselves to expressing a blind hatred of the ruling dynasty. This is the theme of all their diatribes spoken and written. If only the people would stop to consider what it would profit them if the dynasty were overthrown there would probably be much less enthusiasm for "the cause." The place-hunters would, of course, obtain their rewards, but the last state of the people as a whole would in all likelihood be worse than the first. One would have thought that much of the old hostility to the Manchu dynasty had disappeared under the political developments of recent years. By peaceful political agitation the power of government is rapidly passing into the hands of the people, and whatever grievances they have, it is already largely in their power to ameliorate or remove. The Throne dare not resist the people's will when it is forcibly expressed by their representatives in the newly-created Provincial and National Councils. Already the Throne has yielded to the desires of the elected representatives of the people on more than one occasion, and with the early establishment of a Parliament in Peking we ought to hear less and less of the wild talk of revolution. The Utopia of the Reformers cannot be created in China in a single day or a decade, and it will never be reached by a bloody revolution, which can but serve to check political progress along the lines mapped out in the scheme of Constitutional Government which the Government is introducing under the steady pressure of an enlightened public opinion. Nor in these days when so many unifying influences are at work throughout the Empire is it possible to believe in the success of a revolution so long as the fidelity of the troops to the Throne is secured by regular pay and good treatment. Conditions in China to-day are very different from what they were in the days of the Tai-ping rebellion, and we believe that terrible episode in the history of China is never likely to be repeated on the same scale. There can be no doubt, however, that a powerful organisation is in existence determined bent upon raising the standard of rebellion in the southern metropolis of the Empire—but this can only result in the creation of a military despotism in the province which will endure so long as there exists the least sign of sympathy with the revolutionary movement.

A motor car accident took place at Shaukiwan Road on Tuesday night, when a Chinaman was run over and slightly injured.

The taking of the census of the Colony began yesterday, the police distributing the necessary forms which residents are required to fill in.

A fine of \$450 was yesterday imposed by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on a man who had been found with 60 lbs of opium in his possession. On Tuesday a Chinese jumped from the balcony at the Registrar-General's office into Battery Path. As he was apparently injured he was removed to the hospital, but on the way he commenced blowing a police whistle which he had in his possession. The inference is that the man was not in his right mind.

A Chinese from a Des Voeux Road long appeared before the Magistracy yesterday charged with having in his possession 430 chests of tea to which a false trade mark had been applied. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Reader Harris defended. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark	£25
H. H. J. Gompertz, Esq.	10
Lefferts Knot, Esq.	10
Vidua & Co.	10
M. H. Elias, Esq.	5

Captain J. W. Saunders has appealed to the United States Treasury Department from the fine of \$15,000 imposed upon him because while he was in command of the Korea last January nearly \$50,000 worth of contraband smoking opium was seized by customs inspectors on board the vessel. There is what the American papers describe as an antique law passed by Congress in 1799 which provides that masters of vessels carrying goods not entered on the manifest are held responsible and liable to a heavy fine. Under this law Collector Stratton at San Francisco reported Captain Saunders to the department and the fine was imposed shortly afterward, but that fact was kept from publicity by the customs officials.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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[AMSTERDAM'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF A
BRITISH REGIMENT.

LONDON, May 17th.

H. I. H. The Crown Prince of Germany has been gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th Hussars.

THE GERMAN ROYAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 16th.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says the German nation feels the attentions shown to the Emperor and Empress of Germany and their daughter as a friendly act performed towards itself.

MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE A SILVER CAMP.

LONDON, May 17th.

Mexican rebels have captured Pachuco, which is the most important silver camp in Mexico.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

NO FRESH TAXATION.

LONDON, May 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the Budget to the House of Commons yesterday. It provided for no fresh taxation. The combined surpluses of 1909-10 and 1910-11 amounted to £5,607,000.

The revenue from sugar and tea alone fell below the estimate.

It was announced that the payment of members at the rate of £400 per annum, excluding Ministers, would cost a quarter of a million.

The estimated surplus was £432,000.

The Budget of 1909-10 produced an enormous revenue which was still growing.

The proposed alterations on the cocoa and chocolate duties, removing their protective character, would involve a loss of £45,000.

THE BRITISH TEA DUTY.

LONDON, May 17th.

In the course of the Budget debate in the House of Commons, a resolution in favour of the continuance of the present tea duty was adopted.

UNVEILING THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Victoria Memorial was unveiled by the King yesterday in the presence of a brilliant gathering. His Majesty expressed the deep satisfaction which he felt at the presence of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria.

King George afterwards knighted the sculptor (Mr. Thomas Brock.)

THE VETO BILL.

LONDON, May 17th.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Veto Bill was read a first time.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, May 17th.

General Moirier has himself taken command of the Relief Column, which now amounts to 7,000 men, and is rapidly pushing on towards Fez.

GERMAN AIRSHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, May 17th.

At Dusseldorf the airship "Deutschland" has been wrecked. The eight passengers on board at the time have been rescued.

THE UNREST AT CANTON.

A GARRISON OF 35,000 TROOPS.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—Yesterday a body of several hundred time-expired troops left the city. They marched from barracks to the Government wharf headed by a brass band. On the wharf Admiral Li delivered a speech in which he eulogised the service they had rendered to their country. There were big crowds assembled all along the way, and the men, before they boarded the junks to take them to their native villages, had a good send-off. The troops from Kwang Sai have arrived and the Viceroy together with the chief of the provincial officials went to the Government wharf to meet them. A cordial welcome was extended by His Excellency to the commander, General Lung. On the day after their arrival a grand feast was held in honour of the new General's arrival and most of the provincial officers were present. After the banquet the Viceroy made a speech and stated that his personal bodyguard would be drawn from the Kwong Sai troops, and that as soon as other expected reinforcements arrived he intended to start an active campaign against the bandits that infest the country districts. There is said to be about 35,000 men under arms in and around Canton just now, and other troops are expected from Hupeh before long.

GUARDING THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy is now living on the top floor of the Military Bureau, and special measures are being taken to secure the safety of his person. Guards are stationed before every door, and no one is allowed to enter or leave the Bureau without being searched. All persons attached to the Viceroy's suite are distinguished by a badge, and no one without this badge is allowed to pass the cordon of guards until he has been strictly interrogated. There is a great deal of uneasiness in the city to-day, for it is feared that the rebels are planning another revolt. The Government schools are still closed, and many of the shops and especially the banks have not opened. Increased patrols are guarding the streets, and men with fixed bayonets are on guard at all police-station doors. The acting Educational Commissioner has issued a circular to all students in the city warning them of the danger of being led by the wily words of the rebels into joining their ranks. Special notices have been given to those in charge of vessels trading between here and Hongkong and other places ordering them not to allow speeches to be made to passengers while on the voyage. Ship-masters are advised to land over these speech-makers to the authorities on reaching port.

A STRANGE RUMOUR.

The number of rumours going the rounds in this city is incredible, and it is hard to understand that rational beings put credence in them. Yesterday I reported that orders had been given to the Press Association to discredit the story that China is to be divided up among European Powers, and now to-day a fresh story has been started to take the place of the latest scare. It is now said that a certain European Power is in league with the revolutionists and has promised them the aid of a squadron of warships which is to make a descent on the Chinese coast in a few days' time. The story also goes on to say that all the arms and ammunition of the revolutionists have been supplied by this Power, and further, should the rebels succeed in overthrowing the Government this Power is to receive certain territories in return for services rendered. Where such stories originate is a mystery, but it would appear that they are deliberately invented and put into circulation by certain persons who would profit by anti-dynastic or anti-foreign risings that might occur through these rumours gaining credence. The native Press here is also very young and its editors more or less inexperienced, and articles are published in which such ridiculous rumours are treated as though they were absolute truth. Newspapers are very widely read here and the publication of such fabrications does a great deal to excite the people.

A BIG FIND OF DYNAMITE.

Still another big haul of dynamite has been made by the police. In Chong Hoi Street there is a house which has been closed for a long time. The police became suspicious of this building and forced an entry. The house appeared to be well furnished and in good order, but when a search was made ninety large tins of dynamite were found under the beds. This was at once taken charge of, and then it was noticed that one of the flag-stones in the yard was loose. It was removed and a cavity revealed which contained over 100 pounds of dynamite. The police are now searching for the owners of the house.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.

I reported last week that the Viceroy is very angry because so many families have left the city. He was expostulating with some of his officers for having sent their families away, and told them they should be brought back without delay. The officers retorted with much justice that the Viceroy had sent his father and family on board a cruiser for safety, and suggested if he desired to restore confidence he should bring his own family back first. This struck His Excellency as being reasonable, and forthwith his father and family were brought back to the City. It is said that an order is soon to be issued prohibiting families from leaving for Hongkong and Macao. From what I hear the Viceroy does not appear to have very much love for Hongkong, which he seems to look upon as a secure hiding place for revolutionists.

Two officers, Teotai Ai Hon and Captain Ng King Wing, have been sent to the Colony to confer with the British Authorities on this subject.

NEW BARRACKS.

Still more is to be done to add to the strength of Canton's defences. Admiral Li has obtained a sum of Tls. 3,000 for the purpose of buying up a row of houses in Tin Ping Street, which are to be converted without delay into barracks for troops and the Admiral's guards. This street is near the Admiral's temporary residence, and the men will be within easy call in case of an emergency.

HOUSE SEARCHING.

The prospect of a house to house search in the western suburbs does not seem very pleasant to the many bankers who have their offices there and who seem to have but a poor opinion of the honesty of the police. A meeting of the Bankers' Guild was lately held to protest against the measure, and it was agreed that the search be not tolerated unless the Taotai of Police agreed to the following proposals: (1) Before a bank is searched the police must inform the Bankers' Guild. (2) The search party is to be accompanied by representatives of the Guild. (3) That every policeman in the search party be himself searched before being admitted to the bank and searched again when he comes out. It is said that these demands have been agreed to, as to offend the Bankers' Guild is about the last thing the officials wish to do at the present juncture.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Fifteen cases are set down for trial at the May Criminal Sessions, which open at the Supreme Court this morning. The calendar is as follows:—Wong Cheuk, alias Tsoi Tin, disobedience of an order of banishment; Ng Yik, kidnapping; So Sang, kidnapping and harbouring; Lung Sze, kidnapping and harbouring; Lai Shan, forgery; Chuk Fuk, Hung Chau and Lam Leung, larceny from godown; Lam Kam Fat, forgery; Cho Tin, wounding; Lam I and Wong Sze, kidnapping; Li Shing, attempted robbery; Li Cheung, robbery; Cheng Fuk, manslaughter; Leung Tak, Ip Shing, Leung Lai and Lui Sai, larceny from godown; Ho Yik Ting, Wo Pin and Sak Yam Po, larceny; Li Hon Chi, offence under Ordinance 15 of 1907 (the Printers and Publishers Ordinance).

HONGKONG TRADE WITH YUNNAN.

An article on the "Commerce of Yunnan" appears in L'Asiatique du Tonkin, from which we extract the following details of the traffic between Hongkong and Yunnan:—

The traffic between Hongkong and Yunnan very different to what it was in 1909, when the railway was subject to frequent interruption, has become normal, and the imports represent a total of 5,206 tons valued at 12,175,084 francs. To this total cotton yarn alone contributes 3,468 tons of a value of 6,936,584 francs, an increase from 1909 of 368 tons of the value of 735,568 francs. It may be noted in passing that this commodity is experiencing more and more the competition of our local mills, the output of which in 1910 attained 1,200 tons of a value of 2,522,782 francs.

Among the other imports which showed an increase in 1910 were the following: 118,000 francs under gold leaf, 114,540 francs under textile fabrics, velvets and silk ribbons, 168,757 francs under miscellaneous goods, and 79,060 francs under mixing machines, and the telegraphic material of English origin forwarded to Yunnan.

Among the imports which showed a falling in 1910 were: Cotton fabrics, unbleached and other, which fell behind 455,923 francs, diverse woollen fabrics, which lost 56,685 francs, and silver bullion which dropped 137,550 francs.

The exports from Yunnan to Hongkong show a notable increase of late years. In 1907 the exports totalled 4,787 tons; in 1908, 4,833 tons; in 1909, 5,043 tons; and in 1910, 7,542 tons. Tin ore from the mines of Koton is the chief element of this movement, representing 5,734 tons of a value of 22,077,525 francs in 1910. Deducting this tin from the total the other products amounted last year to 1,718 tons of a value of 812,765 francs.

IMAGINATION, M.D.

HOW TO BECOME HEALTHY AND STRONG.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, fold your arms, and swear in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every evening, and even if this is not how you actually feel, maintain by your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so, and that you are not really telling lies." This was the advice given by Dr. J. Skenson Hooker in a recent lecture on "Posturing and Poising for Health" at the Canton Hall in connection with the opening of the Simple Life Conference and Exhibition.

"It is wonderful to what extent our state of health can be altered in this way," Dr. Hooker added. "It stirs up the currents of feeling which act on the nerves; these act on the blood vessels, and thus the whole system is improved, and we become different beings."

"Another invaluable exercise is to walk up and down the room for a quarter of an hour or so, with a firm step. Do not be afraid of making a little noise."

With regard to posture in general, Dr. Hooker dwelt on the fact that the majority of persons assumed a wrong attitude of body from the moment they got out of bed in the morning.

"Most men and many women," he said, "begin the day by shuffling across the room. When they are dressed they slouch down to breakfast and sit down to their meals with bent shoulders and twisted legs. Twisted legs and feet are signs of weak mental condition."

"Why not come downstairs erect, and sit down squarely to a square meal, and then go to office in a brisk, determined fashion, and not as if one were going to a funeral."

"How to rest is another art to be acquired. Every muscle and every nerve must be completely relaxed, and your body must feel like a piece of washed-out rag."

The opening of the exhibition was performed by Sir John Kirk, who declared that although not a vegetarian or a fruitarian, or any other kind of "arian," he believed that every movement which made for simpler living was to be commended as contributory to the national welfare in this age of luxury and self-indulgence.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

THE PORTUGUESE DONATIONS.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:—

Committee Room, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

DEAR MR. BARRETTO.—The very considerable bundle of cheques which you sent me last week on behalf of the Portuguese Community as their contribution to the Fund for appropriately celebrating the coronation of King George V. has reminded me, and many others of us, of the existence of such a Community distinct from the King's subjects. From the days of the Colony's infancy the Portuguese have been among its inhabitants, and sharing its prosperity have since then so identified themselves with the fortunes of the Colony as to become almost one with us in loyalty, and make us forget that they owe another allegiance. On this auspicious occasion your Community has been true to its old traditions, and on behalf of the General Committee I have to tender through you to the Portuguese in Hongkong our sincere thanks for your most sympathetic concurrence in our endeavour to make our festival commensurate with the feelings of homage which all in our Colony tender to our King.—Believe me, very sincerely yours,
(Ed.) F. T. PROBERT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

The following decisions were arrived at at the first meeting of this Committee:—

That the schools, as indicated by Red lines Black lines, and Dotted Red lines in the Chart in Table II. of the Report of the Director of Education for the year 1909, comprising about 7,300 scholars, be included in the entertainment scheme.

That of the Private schools giving instruction in the Vernacular, the 5 schools managed by the Tung Wa, 5 Confucian schools, and 1 school managed by Chinese gentlemen, estimated to comprise about 1,000 scholars altogether, be also included in such scheme.

That the question of the entertainment of European children not belonging to any school at all be left to be settled by private arrangement among the parents, but that medals be given to such children.

That 12,000 medals in all be ordered, and that the Honourable Mr. Kewick be asked if he will kindly arrange for the ordering of them.

That 50 cents be allowed for each scholar for refreshments and/or amusement to the scholars in (1), and 25 cents for ditto to the scholars in (2), and that Mr. E. A. Irving be asked to kindly approach the Heads of the different schools, requesting them to lay their different schemes before this Committee for its approval, it being stipulated that the above grant is to be expended in refreshments and/or amusements, for the benefit of the scholars, and that it be spent on the actual Coronation Day, and that the scheme of refreshments and/or amusements is to be submitted by the Head Masters to this Committee for its approval.

That it is advisable that, if practicable, the sum of at least \$6,000 be allotted to this Committee for the above objects, and incidentals, i.e., \$3,750 for the entertainment of the scholars in the schools in (1), and \$2,250 for ditto in the schools in (2), and \$1,000 for medals and \$1,000 for incidental expenses.

The children in Hospitals should be included in the present plan of medals.

That H.E. the Governor's Address be printed in English and Chinese and framed.

That, if practicable, an English and Chinese member of this Committee should go round with a copy of His Excellency's Address and the medals to the different schools, the schools being divided into districts for that purpose.

At the Second Meeting:—

The copies of the Head Masters of the various schools to the circular No. 10 sent by the Director of Education were read.

It was decided that the suggestions of the various Head Masters in answer to such circular be accepted, with the exception of the second suggestion of the Yauwattai School, subject, however, to confirmation by the General Committee, and that the Secretary write to the Head Masters expressing the views of this Committee after such General Meeting.

It was decided that the application of the Head Master of the Ping Shan School that the allotment of 50 cents to his school be increased to One Dollar be granted, but that before the scheme be finally decided on, the consent of the elders of Ping Shan to such scheme should be obtained.

It was decided that the Secretary, in replying to the Head Masters, should inform them that the scheme suggested by them should be calculated on the basis that no more than the allotment specified in the circular No. 10 would be forthcoming from this Committee, and further that the children must have adequate supervision and escort.

It was decided that the members of this Committee who go to distribute medals should only go round to such of the schools as have arranged for no trip and that the members shall fix their own times for such distribution, and that, as to the other schools, the medals should be given to the Head Masters for distribution.

It was decided that should there be any medals over, after the distribution to the schools and children already agreed upon, the surplus should be distributed amongst the private "Adventurers" vernacular schools.

It was decided that no medals should be given to school children unless they attended their respective schools between the 1st May and 15th June 1911.

It was decided that the undersigned should ascertain the views of His Excellency the Governor in regard to his Address to the children.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Chairman.

50 BRITISH GIANTS.

The announcement that a gigantic display of physical culture and gymnastics would be given at the Crystal Palace in connection with the Festival of Empire caused a giant with a grievance to walk into the office of the Entertainments Department. "Why cannot you give a display of the tallest men of the Empire?" he asked, and was told that the department would be pleased to arrange the function if a big brigade of Britons could be got together. The asker, who is 6 feet 4½ inches in height, went off in high glee, and worked with such a will that he quickly got together a band of seventy men all over 6 feet tall. The loftiest stands exactly 7 feet and the most ponderous has a chest measurement of 54 inches.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, May 17th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. FRANCIS PROCTOR
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing was continued of the special case submitted for the opinion of the Court in the arbitration between the Java China Japan Lijn and Olof Wijk & Co. China Agencies, Ltd. The arbitrator, Messrs. R. Shaw and D. W. Craddock with Mr. G. H. Molhurst as umpire, made certain findings of fact. The case to be bargained was upon questions of law arising out of the charter party.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harrison, appeared for the Java China Japan Lijn and Mr. Eldon-Potter, instructed by Mr. G. A. Hastings, appeared for Messrs. Olof Wijk & Co. China Agencies, Ltd. Mr. Potter, dealing with the right of the charterers to terminate the contract, referred his Lordship to a letter of 7th February from the charterers to the owners. In that letter they set out first of all that the *Victoria* was not insured as a first class risk, and stated that in these circumstances they should feel obliged if the owners would agree to pay the extra premium. In the terms of the charter party the charterers must be a first class risk in local insurance offices. The ship charter said that the boat was to be a good risk in local insurance offices, but the time charter, with which they were concerned, said the ship must be a first class risk in local insurance offices. In the letter referred to Mr. Bishop clearly set out his position under the time charter. He said the vessel ought to be a first class risk, and she was not, and asked the owners to pay the extra premium. There was no suggestion that he would terminate the time charter, but a direct suggestion that he would continue to be bound by it. That suggestion was found even in stronger form in the charterers' letter of February 8th. In the meantime there must have been some conversation between Mr. Bishop and Mr. Nielson with regard to the sale of the boat, for it was a fortnight later that the charterers' solicitors wrote to the owners saying that they intended to terminate the contract. The letters referred to absolutely put the charterers out of Court on the point as to whether they were entitled to terminate or not. It was laid down that a charterer might refuse to load a ship if she was not of the prescribed class, so that prior to taking over the charterers could have refused to load the ship if she was not of the prescribed class. It was for persons claiming special damages to prove their case, and to prove that the special damages were the result of the conduct of the person from whom they were claiming. It was clear that the charterers had not proved their special damages by simply putting in a receipt for \$770, the amount claimed. It was obvious that they intended to prove by this receipt that the *Victoria* was not a first class risk, but they were bound by the law of evidence, and there was nothing in the receipt to show that the *Victoria* was not a first class risk. Another reason why this sum was not recoverable as damages was because it had not been proved that the charterers were under any legal liability to make this payment. Assuming he was right in his contention that the charterers could not terminate the charter party, the owners were entitled to damages for breach of the charter party. It was impossible for the owners to prove damages while the charter party was still in existence, and while they were paid month by month for their boat. Damages accrued after the charter party terminated. One of the items would be loss of hire of the boat up to the present moment. In cases such as this a jury is told that they can award prospective damages.

His Lordship—I cannot give any damages. Mr. Potter—You can, with great respect. His Lordship—Where is the power? Mr. Potter—In the special case. His Lordship—How can I award damages? I have no facts before me. Mr. Potter—You have the only facts that can be proved in such a case as this, namely, that the boat was hired for \$5,000 a month, to be continued for twelve months; that the charterers had the boat until April; and that there are seven months still to run. Your Lordship can give us what you think fair compensation for possible damages in the future. One way of doing it would be for Messrs. Olof Wijk & Co. to keep an account, and we could be awarded the difference between the amount earned and the charter money.

Mr. Pollock submitted that question 2, with regard to insurance owing to the age of the *Victoria*, ought never to have been put to the arbitrators as a matter of evidence. His Lordship, after being referred to numerous authorities in support of Counsel's contentions, reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

William Shaw & Co. brought action against the Ling Loong firm to recover \$167.20, damages for breach of contract for the sale and purchase of one case of broad cloth.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Mr. Almeida informed the Court that on January 28th last year the defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiffs for the purchase of one case of broad cloth. The goods arrived on August 23rd, 1910, and due notice of arrival was given to the

defendants. In the contract two months' notice was given as time for taking delivery. The two months having expired, plaintiffs pressed the defendants to take delivery of the goods, but defendants replied that they could not, as the cloth was not up to sample.

His Lordship—Was this a contract for sale by sample? Mr. Gardiner—Yes, and there is a stipulation on the back of the contract that should the goods not be of the same quality as the sample the buyer has no claim, but can cancel the contract.

Mr. Almeida—Another stipulation says that the buyers will be considered to have approved and accepted the goods unless they give notice within one week, and no such notice was given. His Lordship—I suppose the plaintiff firm are commission agents?

Mr. Almeida—Yes, and these goods were ordered by defendants from plaintiffs. The sole question your Lordship has to consider is whether the goods were, or were not, according to sample.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

OVERDRAFTS. The Kwok On Kee sued Fong Tan to recover \$146.97, money overdrawn by the defendant from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing, in opening, said the defendant was employed by the plaintiff firm for some considerable time. Plaintiff's particulars of claim dated from 1905, from which year the defendant had been overdrawn. He (Mr. Kong Sing) had had notice of a special defence, the Statute of Limitations, but he submitted that these monies, which were overdrawn from 1905 to 1909, were not statute barred, as it was a continuing liability.

His Lordship—Were there any payments made setting off an account?

Mr. Kong Sing—No, but these monies have been drawn from 1905 till 1909. Two claims, one for 1908 and the other for 1909, come within time. They are for \$35.22 and \$3.17.

Mr. Holmes—I think there is only one cash payment received alleged. That is in respect of 1907. I say say I do not admit these figures. His Lordship—The particulars of claim show salary overdrawn \$40.20, and then "drawn \$177.51."

Mr. Kong Sing—The amount of salary drawn for 1905 was \$177.51, while his salary for that year was \$144, leaving an amount of \$33.51 overdrawn. In the first year \$40.20 was overdrawn. After hearing evidence his Lordship reserved his decision until Friday.

THE FOLLIES.

After several disappointments and delays, the Follies were last night able to open another all too short season in Hongkong. There was a large and appreciative audience, who enjoyed to the full the excellent entertainment provided. The several specialties of the various artists were enjoyed. Mr. Clifton Yates being again in great demand, as also Miss Redford. The beverage quartettes proved very delightful, and the potted play "The Christian," and the burlesque of a music hall were very amusing.

FAILURE OF THE \$100,000 GAIETY RESTAURANT.

Built only six years ago, at a huge cost, the Gaiety Restaurant (London) has failed to meet with the support which was anticipated, and it will now be given to the ratepayers of London. The Gaiety Restaurant, which has no connection with the Gaiety Theatre adjoining, was opened in May, 1905. It is an imposing building with handsome frontages of Portland stone on the Strand and Aldwych. Inside, besides the restaurant on the ground floor and the grill-room underneath, there are five large banqueting rooms, a number of private dining-rooms, and on the upper floors, residential suites. A feature of the building is the Grand Byzantine Mosaic Temple, with vaulted ceiling and columns of Siena marble. The Georgian Hall will easily seat 250 guests and is convertible into a ball-room. The private dining-rooms have names recalling old Gaiety memories—Fred Leslie, Kate Vaughan, and Nellie Farron rooms. The Improvements Committee, in their report to the L.C.C., state that the Gaiety Restaurant Company, Limited, were granted a lease of the site, having an area of about 10,450 square feet, of the present building in the Strand for 50 years from March 25, 1905, at a rent of £2,894 5s. 6d. The cost of the building is stated to have exceeded £100,000. The company are in liquidation, the furniture and effects at the restaurant have been sold by auction, and it is proposed to close the premises. The Law Debenture Corporation, Limited, the mortgagees, state that they are not prepared to perform the covenants contained in the lease, but that they would be willing to join with the liquidator in surrendering the lease at the expense of the Council. In these circumstances there appears to be no alternative but for the Council to re-enter and take possession. The committee have arranged, as a matter of urgency and pending further consideration, for the licence to be preserved. The committee recommends that the surrender be accepted. The position is a singular one. For although the handsome building is to become the property of the ratepayers the difficulty will be to utilise it for any other purpose without spending large sums on it, and recent events have shown that in this particular neighbourhood such an establishment is not what is required. This is due to the fact that the tide of fashion is going Westward, and that the theatre-goers who were expected to patronise the restaurant for dinners and suppers prefer to go in that direction. On this account the Gaiety Restaurant has been stranded. It may be suggested that the mortgagees might sell the 45 years' lease of the premises for what it would fetch, which would be much less than the cost. But it is replied that who ever bought it would have to carry on a business which is proved not to pay on its face, and would have to pay a ground rent of nearly £6,000 a year. That being so, the ratepayers are going to be presented with what looks like £100,000, but which is probably a white elephant. Nevertheless, it seems extraordinary that on such a site in London there should be no profitable use for such a building. The L.C.C. will no doubt try to let it, but it is doubtful whether, owing to the difficulty of adapting it, they will get as much as their ground-rent out of it.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Paris, April 21st.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

The wine-riots are not over by a long way, as some might erroneously conclude from the present lull in the operations. A short truce prevailed during the Easter holidays. There is no telling when another volcanic eruption may take place. The only thing which is keeping the vine-growers quiet for the time being is the large number of soldiers present everywhere. The display of force has had the desired effect, that of cowering down the rioters, who, it is alleged, have done quite enough mischief. It is not, however, just to lay all the blame for what has happened upon the shoulders of the vine-growers; behind them were Anarchists, who, getting mad with drink, went about doing as much damage as they could to everybody and to everybody's promises. In some cases they paid dearly for their rashness, as they got entangled in the cellars which they had previously ransacked but were too drunk to escape from when their comrades ignorant of their whereabouts set fire to the premises. Wholesale arrests, including ring-leaders, have been effected. This, however, is not expected to bring the rioters to their senses, who are only waiting for the soldiers to be withdrawn, or their number reduced in strength, to resume their diabolical work of the past weeks. In consequence of the recent disturbances a number of the most prominent wine shippers have decided to leave the district altogether; this is dealing a most cruel, not to say fatal, blow to the French champagne industry, or the little that remains of it by this time.

Public opinion is very angry at the fact that the Government can do so little to restore order permanently—temporary order such as at present exists is useless. The Government finds itself, as already remarked, between the devil and the deep sea, between the fury of the Marne and the mania of the Aube. Whatever the Government does must provoke trouble in one district or the other. As most people are aware, the present grave trouble began when the Government decreed that the district of the Aube, which adjoins the Marne district, should not have the right to call its wine champagne. Then the vine-growers of the Aube grew beside themselves with fury, and the Aube decided to give over to riot, while the people of the Marne rejoiced. In reply to the protestations of the delegates from the Aube, the Government, thinking to restore harmony, promised that the Aube wine should be champagne—or rather classified champagne. This did not appease the Aube, and further protest was made. The Government next promised that the whole question should be submitted, without any official recommendation, to the Council of State. The result of this only caused protests and rioting on a fiercer scale than ever to be transferred from the Aube to the Marne. The latter important department promises to be in a state of insurrection and siege for many weeks to come—hence the imperative necessity of maintaining a large number of soldiers on the spot. One only hopes that the present insurrection in France will be quelled without serious bloodshed. All depends on the way the Government will continue to act. A strong hand is needed and only a firm decision and vigour will restore peace with honour, if such can at all be attained sooner or later.

ART REQUEST.

The art world is overjoyed at the Louvre having been enriched to the extent of £800,000 by the death of Count Isaac de Camondo, who has bequeathed his magnificent art collection to the National Museum on the condition that for a period of 50 years the collection shall be placed in a special hall bearing the Count's name. Deceased also left a sum of £4,000 to cover cost of installation. Had the Louvre refused the legacy, the Municipal Art Gallery would have become the lucky possessor. The Count's collection of modern French artists—Manet, Degas, Sisley, Claude Monet, etc.—is probably the best in existence, while his rich and rare collection of Japanese prints and primitive Japanese sculpture will unmistakably prove a noteworthy addition to the treasures of the Louvre. It is said that for one of his prized possessions—a splendid white marble group by Falcoquet—the late Count de Camondo once refused £400,000, offered to him by an American collector, on the plea that he could not bear the thought of its leaving the country. Who was Count Camondo? A wealthy banker, a keen and discriminating collector, and an excellent musician. One of his works, "The Clown," was successfully performed a few years ago at the Opera Comique. It is related that after hearing Wagner's "Parsifal" in 1882, the Count composed no more music for 15 years.

"THE LEAGUE OF FATHERS."

The "League of Fathers"—whose captain was arrested a fortnight ago for disturbing the peace—has just published the following interesting statistics. The League defines a "big" family as one of at least four children under 13 years of age. We are told that there are 423,639 big families in France, with 1,712,836 children, the average being 6.11 big families per 1,000 inhabitants of the population. Detailed figures show that there are 280,458 families with four children, 93,544 with five, 36,358 with six, 7,545 with seven, 4,473 with eight, 1,481 with nine, and 780 with ten or more.

RENTS IN PARIS.

In these days when the cost of living is so dear and wages so low, is it right for landlords—as is the case in Paris—to exact three months' rent in advance? While to some tenants this is nothing, on the other hand, hard-working and struggling localities or tenants with fam-

lies often find this more than they can comply with. In a certain part of Paris last week the occupants of two large tenement buildings decided to protest against the proposal raising of their rents by declining to pay the quarter falling due on 15th April. Everyone pays rents quarterly in France. The tenants who have gone on strike number 85, and the landlord is puzzled what to do for the best. This new rent strike or *grève des loyers* as it is called is one of the methods advocated by the recently-formed syndicate of lodgers. On the other hand, landlords find it necessary to protect themselves against undesirable tenants.

A SOCIALIST'S UTOPIA.

M. Jaures, the well-known French Socialist leader, holds strange views as to the way he would like to see his country governed. In the course of his famous polemic with M. Clemenceau some four years ago, M. Jaures undertook to publish his scheme for the society of the future. The first instalment has made its appearance in the shape of a Bill which M. Jaures has just laid before the Chamber of Deputies. It deals with the Army. In the preamble—a formidable document covering nearly 700 pages—is set forth "the Socialist organisation of France." M. Jaures has constantly urged that a national militia should be substituted for the permanent army. He would maintain recruiting, while reducing the duration of military service to six months. In his opinion it is the reserve and not the standing army which should be the real force—the active army, M. Jaures, who bases his system on that of the Swiss Government, would militarise the whole nation, and turn the schoolboy of the future into a trained soldier. He would also have all the arms and munitions of war stored at the local military centres.

A HORSE MUSEUM.

Sanmar is a very important town of France, where young officers are sent to be taught riding. It has now been decided to turn the old chateau of Sanmar into a Museum of Horses, where everything which pertains to the equine race will be brought together, paintings, sculptures, harnesses of various periods, and ethnological works. Even the "wooden horse of Troy"—the most famous of horses, which was not a horse at all—will find its place in the "Musée du Chéval." Anyone connected with horses, or having a passion for the noble steed, will when on a visit to France make a pilgrimage to Sanmar Horse Museum. Nothing will be wanting when completed.

PUBLIC CHARITY BOARD.

"L'Assistance Publique," or Public Charity Board, which is responsible for all measures of poor relief in Paris, has suffered seriously from the recent increase in the price of all the necessities of life. Solely owing to this cause, its budget increased by about £100,000 between 1905 and 1907, the rise has continued ever since. How this further increase will affect the budget is not known in its entirety, but certain details it may already be estimated.

NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

The new uniform for the French Army has been definitely adopted, and the papers declare the transformation will be so considerable that it will amount to an entirely new Army being presented to the nation. The new uniform is pronounced by competent judges to leave nothing to be desired. The colour is a clear greyish green, and will be common to all arms, the distinction being made by the colours of the facings, shoulder straps, &c. Officers will wear the same materials as the men, and their sword will be replaced by one of entirely different model, short, and somewhat similar to that in vogue under the First Empire.

THE BEAUTY SPECIALIST.

A new departure in developing the art of restoring freshness to faded cheeks may now be witnessed in Paris. A beauty specialist in the fashionable Rue de Castiglione has hit upon a novel device. In the shop window may be seen a woman of about 40 years of age. She sits there motionless while the crowd outside contemplates her with an amused interest. Prospective patronesses are invited to follow the phases of the treatment and convince themselves of the truth.

TRAGEDY ON A STEAMER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SHANGHAI LADY.

A very odd affair occurred on the N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamara Maru* on her way across from Shanghai, says the *Kobe Herald* of May 5. Amongst the passengers who embarked at Shanghai were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sneed and family, consisting of two grown-up daughters and two sons. The steamer left Shanghai at 11 a.m. on 8-day, and all went well until some time shortly before midnight. The family attracted the notice of their fellow-passengers because they were so happy together. During the evening the younger people were singing together in the social hall, little dreaming what a tragic affair was soon to be throwing a shadow over their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Sneed and their daughters retired to rest at the usual hour, the parents occupying a stateroom on the promenade deck, while the daughters had a cabin a little distance away. At about midnight, when the ship was 155 miles from Shanghai, Mrs. Sneed was missed. The ship was searched, but no trace of the unfortunate lady could be found, and it is supposed that she slipped on deck and fell overboard. The only other theory advanced for the fatality is that Mrs. Sneed may have been walking in her sleep and fell over the gangway, which, it was understood from passengers, had not been properly closed, the gangway itself not having been hauled up and lashed against the bulwarks. It had merely been hauled up clear of the water. The fact that Mrs. Sneed had absolutely disappeared was only made positive at 3.30 on Monday morning, when, of course, nothing could be done. Some of the passengers to whom Mrs. Sneed had spoken of her anxiety about her daughters, take the view that she left her cabin to satisfy herself that the daughters were safe and in comfort, and fell over the partially closed gangway. Whatever may be the actual explanation of this deplorable affair, it seems quite certain that the tragedy was the result of an error. Mrs. Sneed is connected with the British-American Tobacco Company. The deepest sympathy is felt by everyone for the bereaved husband and children. Mr. Sneed and his family are on their way to Seattle and New York.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

THE WEST BROMWICH PETITION. London, April 26th. The hearing has begun of the petition of Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (the defeated Liberal candidate) against the West Bromwich Election. The fact that Mr. Justice Ridley, who heard the Exeter petition, is one of the Judges has increased the high political feeling. There was a large crowd outside the Court to-day.

THE WEST BROMWICH PETITION. London, April 26th. The West Bromwich petition, turns on the scrutiny, it being alleged that votes were miscounted, that many were invalid, and that some voters were improperly influenced. (Viscount Litcham polled 5,046 votes and Dr. Hazel 5,041.)

IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE. London, April 28th. Government to-day entertained the delegates of the Imperial Educational Conference to dinner at the House of Commons. Among these present were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Burrell and Sir Richard Solomon. Mr. Asquith said that if the Conference could co-ordinate the latent resources of the Empire, and achieve a system of vital teaching, it would do more for the Empire than many so-called social reformers.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL. Lisbon, April 26th. A great convulsion of Ecclesiastical was held yesterday in the Cathedral here, under the presidency of the Patriarch, to consider the separation of Church and the priestly office.

TURKEY AND GREECE. Berlin, April 26th. It is stated that Germany and Austria have made important representations to the Porte on the subject of the boycott of Greek goods prevailing in Turkey, pointing out that German and Italian firms are injured by it. The Porte has promised to take the necessary steps.

THE RACE FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Dr. Nansen communicates to to-day's *Times* a letter from Captain Amundsen to himself, dated the 22nd August, 1910, written aboard the *Fram* at Madeira.

Captain Amundsen explains that he resolved to go to the South Pole because he was unable, owing to Commander Peary's success, to obtain the required funds for Arctic exploration. Captain Amundsen said that he shrank from the appearance of trying to set a rival of Captain Scott, and hoped to meet him in the Antarctic regions and tell him his plans.

A RECORD "SKY-SCRAPER."

Plans have been prepared for erecting in Broadway, New York, a sky-scraper 750 ft. high, of 33 storeys, with an additional tower of 25 storeys.

POLO IN AMERICA.

New York, April 26th. The English polo team, with Captain Chapeau absent owing to indisposition, defeated a Scrubs team, 63 goals to 57. The score was repeated, respectively, eight and seven, but owing to rough play and fouls on both sides, the points were not down.

LORD MINTO.

The freedom of Edinburgh was to-day conferred on Lord Minto, in recognition of his services in Canada and India.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

Ottawa, April 26th. It is understood that a caucus of Liberal Members decided that it was impossible to accept the invitation of the British Parliamentary Committee to send a delegation from the Canadian Parliament to the Coronation, owing to the probable prolongation of the debate on the Reciprocity Bill.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

London, April 27th. Lord Rotherham, speaking at Manchester, said that the cotton spinning industry was not doing very well. It was suffering from over-production, but the position of weaving was most hopeful, though the scarcity of raw material was still disquieting.

NEW JUNIOR LORD OF THE TREASURY.

The Hon. Frederick Grant has been returned unopposed in the election which was involved by his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, April 29th. James J. and Charles Williams (the English professional champion) to-day played the first half of the Racquets Championship, the best of seven games, at Queen's Club. The second half is fixed for May 13th at Prince's Club. Williams defeated James J. by four games to love. The scores were 16-15, 15-2, 15-9, 15-3. James J. started brilliantly and confidently, but was outclassed throughout. Williams was infinitely quicker, and inferior to his opponent in the matter of serving only.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

London, April 28th. The *Times* states in a telegram from Peking that by agreement between the four Banks which were signatory to the Currency Loan M. Vissering, President of the Bank of Java, has been offered a nomination as financial adviser to the Chinese Government, whose approval is certain if M. Vissering accepts.

(The loan is for ten millions sterling for the development of Manchuria and the reform of the currency.)

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT TURIN.

Turin, April 29th. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena to-day opened the Industrial Exhibition here, in the presence of a distinguished throng. The Queen touched the electric button which caused the doors of various sections to open, and started the machinery and fountains.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, April 29th. It is officially stated that the Parliamentary elections have been fixed for May 23rd.

KING GEORGE'S COURT.

London, May 1st. His Majesty the King has ordered that his Courts are to begin at 8.30, instead of at 9.30 p.m. It is hoped that the Courts will thus be over by midnight, instead of being prolonged into the small hours of the morning.

The papers foreshadow that this step will influence Society in the direction of earlier hours for dinner, etc.

POLO IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, April 30th. In the polo match yesterday, Messrs. Palmer, Edwards, Chapeau, and Lloyd played an excellent strategic game and defeated a strong American team by 63 goals to 6. Messrs. Chapeau and Edwards scored five goals and evoked great applause.

ENGLISH SOULING CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, May 1st. In the English souling championship held between Putney and Mordlake to-day, Harry best Albany by seven lengths.

INTIMATIONS

'I KNOW THAT CUTICURA CURED ME'

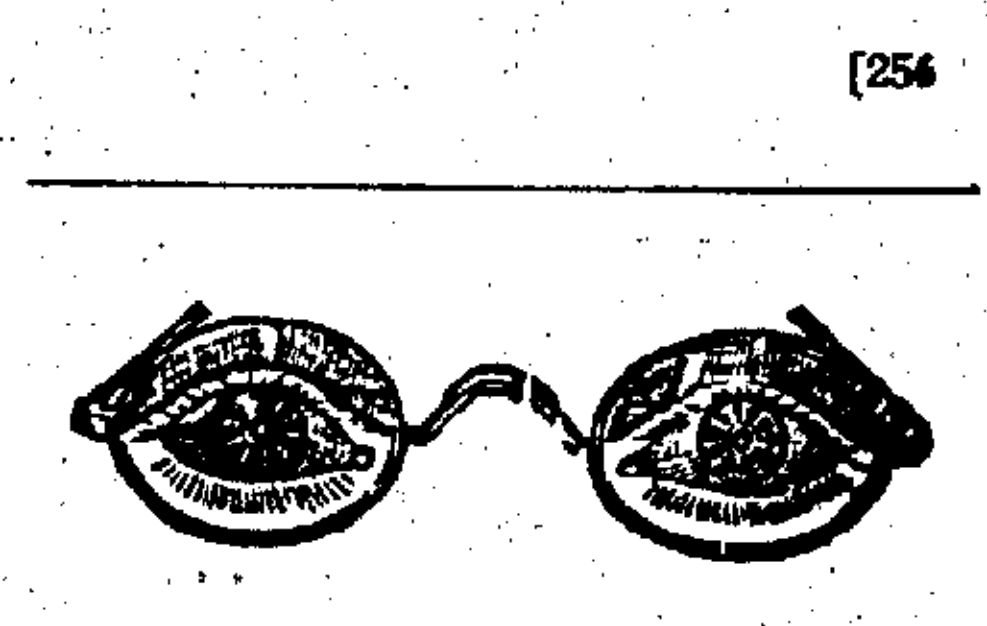
Worried and Tortured for 5 Years. Covered with Eruption All Over. Could Not Sleep nor Rest. Felt Like Tearing Himself to Pieces. With First Use of Cuticura Ointment, had No Itching at All.

"I have been tortured for the past five years with a bad skin disease. I attended the hospital for two years, off and on with it. The last time I attended for five months without success. My back, chest, legs, arms, neck, in fact all over, were covered with the eruption. I could not sleep at night, nor rest in the daytime. My back was aching, and I was in a state of nervousness. I was worried and tortured me so I felt as though I could tear myself to pieces. I showed some of my work-mates, and they said that they never saw anything so bad, and they knew how I was worried and tortured by the terrible itching skin disease."

"I had tried many remedies without any use, but finally I started using Cuticura Ointment and with the very first application I was relieved and had no itching at all. Then I got a good night's sleep which I had not had in weeks. Within a fortnight everything had completely disappeared as if by magic power, and I have had no trouble since. I know that Cuticura has cured me, and I strongly advise those who suffer with any skin trouble, however bad it may be or what ever other remedies may have failed them, to give the wonderful Cuticura Remedies a trial. I believe their cure will be effected, not for a little while but for good. For Cuticura had one of the worst cases to tackle when it cured me. (Signed) G. J. Barker, 27 New Road, Brentford, Mdx., Eng., May 10, 1910. Cuticura Remedies are sold through the world. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane; Calcutta, B. K. Paul & Co.; Africa, London, Ltd.; Cape Town, U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston. Post-free Cuticura Book giving instructions for the best use of skin, scalp and hair."

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES ENGLISH, SWISS AND BELGIAN SUPERIOR QUALITY MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.



WHY GO TO N. LAZARUS FOR YOUR GLASSES?

You will receive Fair Treatment. A Careful and Intelligent Examination. We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens.

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

SIXTY COPIES of Daily Press are on Sale daily at the following Stores:—KOWLOON BOOKSTALL, Ferry Wharf; Messrs. H. RUTTON & SONS, Kowloon Street, No. 36, Haiphong Road; Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road; Mr. AR YAU, Hongkong Road, Ferry Wharf.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to THE MANAGER, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Pigeon Code: A.B.C. 15th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. B. H. MACKE, Manila, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his son, GEORGE. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [721]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after FRIDAY, the 19th inst., a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER will be TURNED ON in the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Office, Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [724]

TO LET.

ELEGANTLY Furnished and arranged Flat To Let. Cool and every convenience. Spacious Verandah, Fine Views back and front. Moderate Rental. Apply to—

"LUXURY," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [722]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. FOR SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"DERFFLINGER," Captain F. Prosch, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 5 P.M. For further particulars apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [5]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain S. H. Balcan, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [711]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above about 3rd June. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [719]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY," Capt. H. W. L. Holman, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [720]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CANTON," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must be presented before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

OLOF WILK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG, Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [785]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1911, commencing at 3.30 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [723]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must be presented before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Under the name of "Deli" from Medan. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [5]

Public Company

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1911, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th May, 1911, both days inclusive. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [692]

FOR SALE

THE NON PLUS ULTRA CYPIER CODE TABLE

Giving 12 Figures

From 000 000 000 000 to 999 999 999 999.

Will enable you to save 50% on your cable expenses. \$3.00

Inspection invited. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [717]

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOTS Nos. 50 and 69, containing 72,450 and 18,770 square feet, respectively, and situated at the junction of Barker Road with Magazine Gap. Site prepared ready for building upon. For Particulars, apply to—

E. D. KOTSEWALL, Care of F. P. TALATI, Ten House Street. Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [708]

HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring. For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [571]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENNIS," 76A, PEAK, SEVEN ROOMS: Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Elevator. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

Edited by THE MEMBERS. Price—\$3. DAILY PRESS OFFICE. Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT

OF

HENRY DALLAS

AND HIS COMPANY,

"THE FOLLIES"

(By Arrangement with H. G. PELUSSE).

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH.

Booking Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [715]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with instructions from our Head Office, the name of our Firm has this Day been changed to THOMSEN & Co. AAGAARD, THOMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [705]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the power so far held by Mr. J. EMIL MEYER to Sign our Firm Proclamation has been withdrawn from this Date. GARRELS, ROEBNER & Co., Shanghai, Hongkong, Macao. Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [699]

WANTED

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c. Apply—

A. B. C., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [718]

NOTICE.

COMPRADORE REQUIRED.

A European Firm requires a COMPRADORE of good standing for its Canton Branch. Security \$100,000 at the least in Hongkong Property or cash. Apply in writing marked "COMPRADORE" to DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 25th March, 1911. [502]

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN, DENTAL SURGEON, 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Telephone 126. Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 51st September, 1905. [478]

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported.

We Stock Three Other Brands at Prices to suit all.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON! JUST RECEIVED—EX-ENGLISH MAIL. YOU WILL FIND OUR RANGE INCOMPARABLE.

FOR QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICES. NEW FASHION STYLE BATHING DRESSES AND CAPS.

White Lace Striped Muslin, Printed Dress Voles, White Swiss Embroidered Striped Dress, Muslin, White Fancy Shirting, Macerated Stripes Fancy Voles, "The Elite" Striped Dress Fabrics, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLES LADIES' STOCKINGS: Plain Finest Mace Little Black, Tan, High Spliced and Double Sealed. Plain Finest Side Silk Close Little Black, Tan, Lace Plain Silk Black Stockings.

Also Boys and Girls Best Values. HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [38]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET (2nd St., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [565]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May. "CREGGAN," 39, THE PEAK. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions. Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office. No. 24, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, &c.). All of which are at present occupied by VIKING CARS & Co., Ltd. For Particulars, etc. Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT, Same Address. Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in CHAT ROAD. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road, furnished. No. 18, BELLILIOS TERRACE. No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). The SYRRE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE—TOR CHREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

NO. 4, ORMSBY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [626]

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. R. HALLIFAX, Esq.). From 1st May, 1911. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. "Y. Z." Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR, No. 6, Ice House Street, suitable for Office and/or Dwelling purposes. Apply—

A. B. AVASIA, No. 1, Daddell Street. Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [707]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux ROAD, suitable for Office and/or Dwelling purposes. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [627]

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Office, Ground and First Floor. Apply—

Post Office Box 418. Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [587]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [543]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East. Apply—

CHATER & MODY. Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions to Sell for Account and Risk of the CONSIGNEES by

PUBLIC AUCTION (Unless Previously Disposed of by Private Sale).

At their Offices, No. 7, Quai du Yang King Pang, French Concession, On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 A.M., The Wreck of the Pacific Mail Steel Screw Steamer "A S I A."

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HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [713]

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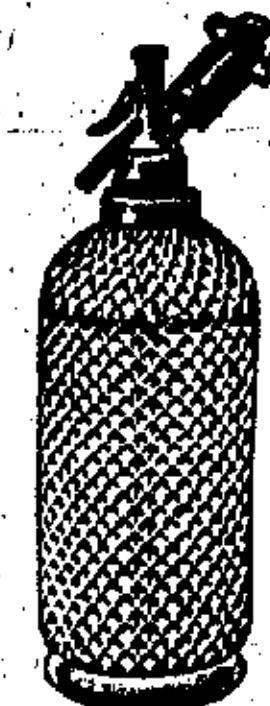
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Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [636]

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HOW SUFFERERS FROM WASTING DISEASES
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quieting to the family circle than that when, for
no apparent reason, his food ceases to nourish
one of its members, who begins to lose weight
with more or less rapidity.

This wasting is particularly prone to cause
alarm when it attacks children, as it is often
accompanied with diarrhoea. Whether the
sufferer be young or of adult age, however, not
only can this pernicious wasting be stopped, but
the weight may also be restored by the world's
greatest revitalising and reconstituent prepara-
tion—Sanatogen.

What it is capable of doing in these cases is
vividly shown by a case quoted in *Public Health*,
September, 1906. A girl, aged 10, after Typhoid
Fever, remained, to quote the writer, "in a state
of really pitiable debility. At the end of the
fourth week of convalescence she could only
walk a few yards by the aid of holding on to
furniture. I determined to give Sanatogen a
trial. The change in her condition at the end
of a fortnight was truly wonderful. Appetite
was improved, diarrhoea had completely stopped,
the cheeks were rosy and beginning to fill out,
her weight had increased by 1 lb. 10 oz., and she
was able to walk the whole length of a long
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send her home a bonny, well-nourished child."

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105-344

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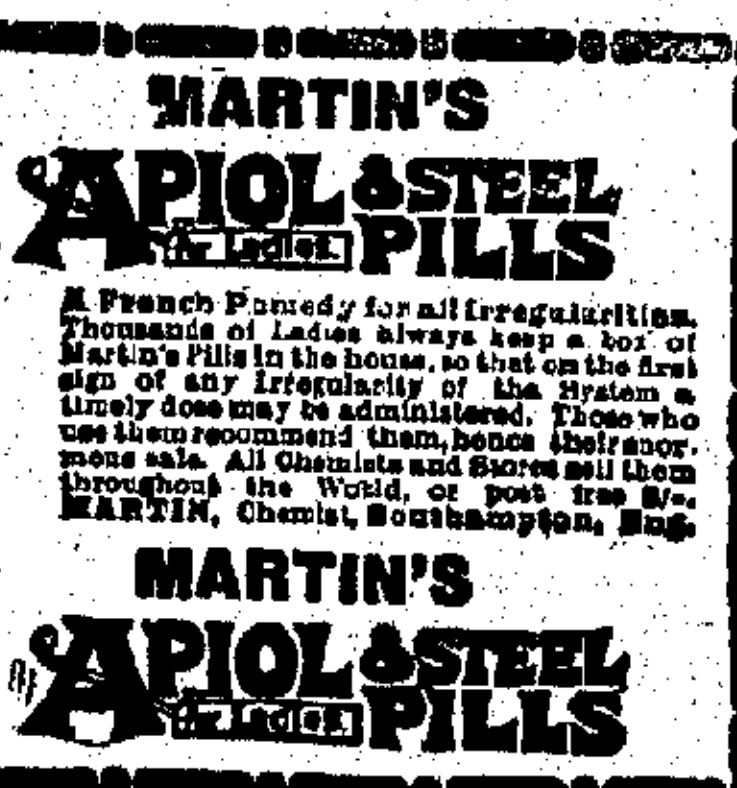
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It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia,
Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

103-47

THE RUBBER TRADE.

SOME CAUSES OF THE RISING
DEMAND.

[FROM THE "TIMES"]

Though 1910 was distinctively the year of
the rubber boom, the Census of Production
returns before us to-day plainly show that in
1907-8 the consumption of the raw produce had
taken a forward lead in the United Kingdom.
Last year, there is reason for thinking, the
rubber market was almost suddenly, and certainly
strongly, stimulated by an amazingly general
demand in America for automobiles which were
to be delivered at the earliest possible moment
and practically altogether in England the
demand has been more of a steady growth,
and the manufacture of rubber tyres had already
at the time of the taking of the Production
Census, become such a valuable modern addition
to our industries that it figures among the most
profitable of the group of trades now reported
on in Part 8 of the preliminary tables of result.
In fact, if the total net output be taken into
consideration, as well as the net output per
person employed, and we also give weight to the
numbers employed, and the evident rapid growth
of the manufacture of rubber tyres, it would be
no injustice to the other industries appearing
in this section if we gave rubber the premier
place.

In 1907 the india-rubber factories and work-
shops carried on in this country had already
attained to the following important trade
dimensions:—

Gross output (selling value or value of work done)	£8,908,000
Materials used (cost)	£5,939,000
Net output (value added to materials used)	£2,969,000
Net output per person employed	£124
The number of persons employed was 24,040.	

A more definite estimate of the significance
of the additions which have been made in recent
years to rubber trades may be based on the
following facts of figures, which give the par-
ticulars furnished to the Census Office respect-
ing the output of factories and workshops
engaged in the manufacture of india-rubber
goods:—

	Value.
Solid and Injection Steel Rubber (in- cluding Matting, Valves, Washers, Rings, Rubber Springs, and all ar- ticles for Mechanical and Industrial Purposes)	£1,501,000
Tyres and Tyre Covers (for Car- riages, Cycles, Motor-Vehicles, &c.)	2,250,000
Pneumatic	513,000
Solid	2,773,000
Total Tyres and Tyre Covers	£2,773,000
Waterproof Piece Goods, Garments, Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, not separately distinguished	£1,281,000
Waterproof Garments	284,000
Rainproof Garments	46,000
Elastic Tires, Coats, &c.	446,000
Sports Requisites and Toys (including Golf and Tennis Balls, Other Balls, &c.)	473,000
Hose and Taping of Rubber or of Rubber and other Materials	508,000
Rubber Heels	314,000
Hot Water and Air Goods, Medical, Surgical, and Dental Appliances	180,000
Machinery Belting (including Balata Belting)	118,000
Miscellaneous Rubber Goods	572,000
Waste and Reclaimed Rubber	130,000
Rubber Substitutes and Compounds	51,000
Engine Packings	34,000
Other Products	97,000
Waterproofing done on Commission	85,000
Repairs to Tyres, &c.	15,000

The total value of the above-mentioned goods
made and worked done amounts to £8,908,000.

DUPLICATION AND ADDITIONS.

The amount of duplication involved in the
above particulars of output (the Director of the
Census of Production states) cannot be pre-
cisely stated. Some clue as to its magnitude may,
however, be obtained from a comparison of the
value of the net imports (import less re-exports)
of raw rubber, which in 1907 amounted to
£4,824,000 at port of landing with the total
cost of materials of all kinds—£5,939,000—re-
turned to the Census Office by firms working
in rubber.

After allowing for the cost
of fuel and subsidiary materials used by
these firms, it appears that the amount of dupli-
cation involved, including that already men-
tioned, does not exceed three-quarters of a million
pounds sterling. The value of rubber goods as
sold for consumption outside of the rubber trade
or exported would thus be about eight million
pounds sterling, and the total value of the whole
output of the factories and workshops covered
by the tables now published would, taken as a
whole, be about 11 million pounds sterling.

In addition, the bulk of the manufacture of
boots, shoes, and slippers of rubber was re-
turned on schedule for the boot and shoe
trade (and included in Part 7 of the Census
Reports). Firms making their returns on
schedules for other trades included in their
statements of output solid and injection sheet
rubber valued at £37,000, waterproof piece goods
valued at £55,000, waterproof apparel of rubber
valued at £299,000, pneumatic tyres valued at
£36,000, and other goods valued at £29,000. Golf
balls, lawn tennis balls, other balls, and rubber
balls are also included with other goods in the
returns made on schedules for the sports requis-
ites and toys and game trades, but their value
cannot be stated.

In 1908 the value of raw materials described
in import and export lists as caoutchouc (india-
rubber) imported into the United Kingdom was
£2,370,905, and in 1909 it had risen to £24,138,
234; while in 1910 the quantity imported was
increased by 176,906 cwt. to 876,968 cwt., and the
value by £11,958,794 to £26,096,988, from which
we may safely infer that the next census of the
rubber trade in this country will show remark-
able development, and principally in the direc-
tion of tyres and tyre covers.

Another figure of interesting significance in
this connection is that which indicates immen-
sely increased supplies of rubber from the chief
sources of the Federated Malay States. Here are
the comparative totals (in pounds) for the first
three months of the years 1909, 1910, and
1911:—

	1909	1910	1911
January	345,593	768,743	1,329,170
February	361,425	728,458	1,490,849
March	441,251	899,383	1,916,219

Total for three
months

1,148,269 2,396,584 4,736,238

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE
NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently
contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY
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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

**THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE
TREATY.**

(BY ROBERT YOUNG.)

London, April 7th.

In view of the enormous amount of discussion
in the last few months as to the new Japanese
tariff it is only natural that with the publica-
tion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, to come into
force on July 17th next, attention should first
be directed to those clauses which will mitigate
the effect of the impending increase of duties.
For, despite the uncompromising attitude of
Count Komura, there is a conventional tariff
attached to the new agreement. Though
England is a Free-trade country, "Tough
England" has nevertheless been found to make a
conventional arrangement, reducing the
duties on some of the most important British
imports into Japan. It is unnecessary to go
into the reasons which have convinced the Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs that he was mistaken
in the view originally taken of the situation, but
it may safely be assumed that the agitation
aroused in England, which affected economic as
well as financial circles, had some influence on
the result.

While the official comparison is made, how-
ever, between the new statutory tariff and the
new conventional tariff, with a view of indicat-
ing the extent of the concessions obtained, it
must not be forgotten that to arrive at a proper
estimate of the concessions, the new conven-
tional rates should be also compared with those
which are at present levied. If that be done it
will be observed that the increases are still very
great, despite the mitigation which the new
arrangement will afford. It must be left to
experts to decide how far the rates as reduced
by convention will affect the position of the
articles scheduled, but I understand that those
interested in textiles believe that the reductions
effected are on the whole satisfactory. While
the increased price to the consumer will for a
while cause a decline in the import it is not
believed that the protection afforded will enable
Japan to compete in textiles with Lancashire.
Time will show whether this opinion is or is not
correct. It may be that the increase in the cost
of living in Japan given by the additional turn
of the tariff screw, and its inevitable corollary in
the increase in cost of production, will cause a
reaction in Japan against a policy which must
add so materially to the burdens of the
people. In this connection it is note-
worthy that the conventional tariff does
nothing to mitigate the rigour of the
increased duties on provisions imported for the
use of foreigners. That was a hopeless issue
from the outset, however, for the various items
are not sufficiently large to arouse the interest
of any foreign Government and thus obtain
their inclusion in a conventional tariff. For-
eign residents will only indirectly benefit from
the reduction in the items included in the con-
ventional tariff.

THE BILATERAL CLAUSE.
The arrangement by which the conventional
tariff has been made bilateral is very curious.
As against the specified articles upon which re-
ductions are granted in favour of Great Britain,
there is given a list of Japanese goods which
will be admitted into England free even if
British fiscal policy should be changed and a
general system of duties inaugurated. Further-
more, it is provided that either party may, after
a year has elapsed, give six months' notice
to the other of a wish to revise
the tariff, whereupon negotiations shall
be entered upon, and if these prove unsuccessful
within that period, it shall be optional for the
party giving notice to bring the schedule into
force at the expiration of the six months' notice
of the tariff schedule. No provision is made for
notice of enforcement of a change in the rate
of the conventional tariff should the negotia-
tions prove satisfactory, which seems a singular
omission.

The effect of this new arrangement is to place
Japan in the position of deleting the tariff
schedule clause from the treaty at what is
virtually twelve months' notice. It is stated
there is a clause in the treaty framed by the
Board of Trade in order to allow for the
elasticity in the treaty, i.e., to provide for the
possibility of a tariff Government coming
into power. But even if such an event should
take place during the next twelve years,
it is most improbable that a "scientific
tariff" could be framed within that time likely
to affect the tariff relations of Japan and En-
gland. Consequently this clause is in practice
wholly one-sided. It will afford Japan a means
of bringing pressure to bear on England which
in the very nature of the case cannot be used by
England against Japan. It furthermore re-
moves the essential quality of security against
constant changes of rates, and leaves the con-
ventional tariff almost as much open to periodical
revision as the statutory tariff. If the object
sought was the giving of greater elasticity to
the tariff schedule, it might have been attained
much more simply. In a memorial forwarded
some months ago to the British Foreign Office
by British residents in Japan, a suggestion was
made on this very matter. Recognising the
justice of Japanese complaint that, so far
as its terminology is concerned, the existing
conventional tariff binds Japan without blinding
the other party, it was proposed that Great
Britain should, in return for the concession of
a conventional tariff, give an undertaking that
if British fiscal policy was changed during the
term of duration of the treaty, and a duty be
imposed on Japanese goods entering the United
Kingdom, the conventional tariff should there-
upon become open to further negotiation. Such
a solution, besides the merit of simplicity,
would have had the advantage of preserving the
conventional tariff unaltered during the term of
the treaty, thus providing that measure of
security which is so essential to trade.

THE COASTING TRADE.
Next to the conventional tariff, the
clause to which most foreign residents
in Japan will turn is that relating to the
coasting trade. Here, it will be seen,
the concession contained in the existing treaty,
which foreign vessels on a continuous voyage
have been enabled to carry cargo and passengers
between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
and Hakodate. Why the British Government
should consent to this further whitening
down of the principle of reciprocity, on which
these treaties are supposed to be based, is not
very clear.

The fact remains, however, that whereas a
Japanese vessel may enter freely into the ports
of the United Kingdom and British possessions,
and convey passengers and cargo between any
two British ports, a British vessel on a contin-
uous voyage, say, from Hongkong to the Pa-
cific coast of America, will be unable, under
Japanese laws, to carry passengers or cargo
between Nagasaki and Kobe or Yokohama.
Just as it is now illegal for a British vessel
to carry a passenger between Kobe
and Moji, so it will be henceforth be illegal
for a passenger between Kobe and Yokohama.
It is a small matter, but one that throws
a curious light on Japanese views of reciprocity.
However, it is satisfactory to observe that two
clauses have been inserted (Article 21) with the
object of making it clear that British vessels on
a continuous voyage have the right to convey
cargo and passengers from any open port.

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Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings,
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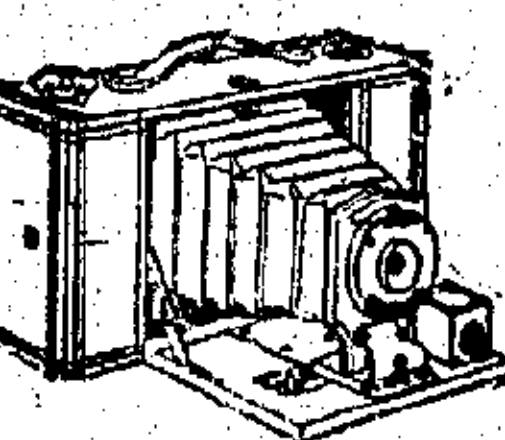


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THE PERPETUAL LEASE.
As was generally expected, the issues in per-
petuity are not mentioned in the Treaty proper.
In an appendix, however, it is stipulated that
the contention of either Government regarding
the position of holders of leases in perpetuity,
which is to form the subject of a separate
negotiation, shall not be prejudiced by omission
of any reference to the question in the Treaty.
The position of holders of leases in perpetuity
is surely not in question being settled by the
award of the tribunal at The Hague. What is
in question is the interpretation of that award
on certain details. As the stipulation stands it
is of little value, and may mean anything or
nothing. What is the contention of the
Japanese Government regarding the position of
holders of leases in perpetuity? Surely the
British holders of these leases had a right to
expect that the Treaty should not regard their
position at being an open question in any sense
of the word. A stipulation that non-recourse
to the perpetual leases in the Treaty should not
prejudice the position of leaseholders would
have been of considerable value. That the mere
"contentions" of the respective Governments
should not thereby be prejudiced is a very dif-
ferent thing, being weak and ineffective.

THE TREATY AS A WHOLE.
While admitting the many defects in the
Treaty, it must nevertheless be acknowledged
that the completed instrument is a great im-
provement on the draft originally proposed by
the Japanese Government. For example, as
originally drafted, the clause referring to the
leasing or hiring of houses and land, etc., omit-
ted all reference to placing British subjects on
the same level in this respect as native subjects.
The effect of this, it allowed to stand, would
have been that special ordinances might have
been drawn up in Japan making different
regulations for the leasing of land or houses by
foreigners, to the disadvantage of the latter.
No provision has been inserted in the Treaty
providing for the grant to British subjects of
landholding rights, in return for the enjoyment
of these rights now possessed by Japanese
in Britain and British possessions.

That, again, is a matter which is left
to the liberality and sense of reciprocity
of the Japanese Government. The insertion of
a stipulation (Article 25) that the terms of the
Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted
to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited
zone is a dangerous innovation which will
require close watching. On the other hand, the
Treaty contains a complete most-favoured-nation
clause, and also stipulations against the exercise
of discrimination in the matter of land and
drawback. This last clause (Article 1, section 2)
is of very great importance, and did not appear
in the original draft. Taking the Treaty as a
whole, therefore, while it contains some points
of weakness, which may be hoped will be
strengthened in the course of the negotiations
with other countries now in progress, it is an
improvement on the original draft, and for that
British subjects have reason to be thankful.
Perhaps this is not very high praise either of
diplomacy or of Japanese reciprocity, but the
best must now be made of the situation as it
stands.—*Japan Chronicle*.

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
Chinese Daily Press,
PUBLISHED DAILY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the E. coast of China, Formosa and the Loochoos; and risen slightly in S.E. Japan.

The high pressure area is central in the neighbourhood of the latter district.

A depression is moving Eastwards over E. Manchuria, and pressure is still relatively low over Tongking and the N.W. part of the China Sea.

Moderate E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... (E. winds, moderate.)

Formosa Channel... (N.E. winds, moderate.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

E. winds, moderate; cloudy, mist or drizzling rain.

PROF. SAINTSBURY AND THE BIBLE.

The *Glasgow Herald*, which has been devoting much space to the terecentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible, and has published a fine article by Professor Saintsbury on the influence of the Authorized Version on English literature, says—

"Part of the reason of the extraordinary success of the Authorized Version, and of its unparalleled literary influence, he says, 'is the way in which the translators have (unconsciously, no doubt) followed the secular course of the language and the literature as wholes, in sucking into themselves, building themselves up out of the most diverse materials. They added a good deal, an immense deal, to English phraseology.'

"The Stuart period, from the first James to Anna, was one long Donnybrook Fair in political, ecclesiastical, and other matters, and the height of the diversion has been kept up fairly ever since in controversy about its doings. But one thing can be said safely that never has the country seen a hundred years in which production of literature and interest in literature were more widely diffused among the upper and better educated classes. And such literature as the English Authorized Version could not fail to catch the ear of such a time."

"AN AROUNDING FINISH."

"Only those who, as was said above, have combined some study of its immediate antecedents with a wider one of the history of English pre-literature can appreciate, though all who have any ear must feel, the extraordinary felicity of its phrase and movement."

"It has been too common to attribute the discovery of the ineffable but once recognizable 'Biblical cadence' to Tyndale, and it may be fairly granted that he was actually the first to 'sing the psalm' which is the least surprising in that he was actually the first man of literary talent to apply a tolerably accomplished stage of English to the particular text and task. But neither in him (indeed he does not seem to have had time to attempt the greatest books) nor in any follower or set of followers, will be found anything like the astounding finish, fullness, and variety of the Authorized Version in dealing with matter like the Days of Creation, and the Exit of Israel, with Job and Ecclesiastes and the great passages at the beginning and end of Isaiah, with the visions of Ezekiel and the preaching of Amos, with the narrative quality of the Gospels and Acts, with the more purple passages of the Epistles, and with the hues of sunset and eclipse that colour the Book of Revelation."

"Nor, great as is purely Elizabethan prose, will anything similar or second be found in it. 'There are passages in Donne and Greville and Raleigh of higher excellence still, but it is by no means certain that most of these were not written later than the A.V. And though the beauty of earlier English prose has been too little recognized, it would on the whole be idle to expect, before the actual period of the Version, such accomplishment as this. It was impossible that it should come before it was quite impossible that it should fail to diffuse its strong contagion on good writ when it came."

"And it did not fail. That Milton should be full of Biblical phrase may seem not to go for much, because his subjects, after his early poems, are almost entirely Biblical or connected with ecclesiastical controversy. Jeremy Taylor is a divine, and quotes and paraphrases the Version. Bunyan, though it is very doubtful whether his study was so exclusively Biblical as has been thought, is equally a specialist. But a moment's thought will show that those assignments of verse are quite beside the question. Here you have, as a matter of fact, the greatest poet, the greatest orator, and the most popular writer for the lower classes soaked in this book, adapting their phrase to it, and to their phrase, undergoing, continuing, transmitting its influence at second hand, while it maintains itself at first."

Professor Saintsbury continues his analysis of literature to our own day. From Carlyle he says: "You could not eliminate the Biblical element without destroying the substance of style and thought alike." And Swinburne "made perhaps the most direct, abundant, and felicitous use of the phrase of our Version that English literature has seen." "Here," concludes the Professor, "are the best words of the best period of English in the best order. It would have been singular if the best writers had not taken advantage of them, and they have."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. M. S.S. Co.'s str. *Manchuria* sailed from San Francisco on the 16th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 16th prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Kieit*, which left here on the 16th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 16th inst., at 5 a.m.

The Bank Line str. *Kumero* left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 16th instant p.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Amelia* arrived at Yokohama on the 15th inst. from Hongkong.

The T.K.K. str. *Chio* arrived at San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant from South America.

The T.K.K. str. *Kyo* arrived at Valparaiso on the 11th inst. from Hongkong.

The T.K.K. str. *Bayo* arrived at Yokohama on the 5th inst.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FISCAL SYSTEM.

ROYAL COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

The fiscal system of the United Kingdom was the principal topic for discussion at a recent meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, in conference in London.

A resolution on the subject was moved by Mr. Bolton, of Hull. This declared that having regard to the conflicting opinions of commercial men on the desirability of an alteration in our fiscal system, it was advisable that the Government be urged to appoint the strongest possible Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question, and thus lift consideration of the question above party politics.

Mr. Bolton remarked that everybody knew the injury caused by foreign tariffs to our trade and employment. Instead of wasting their time year after year in discussing this question, they ask that the matter should be referred to a Royal Commission.

Mr. Wardle (Leeds), seconded. He said that in the last year we had had four additional countries raising their tariffs against us. What could we make with a country which knew that under no circumstances should we retaliate? Our position, in fact, gave us no power of effective negotiation. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Algernon Frith (Hull) argued that no useful result would be arrived at by debating the fiscal question at the present time. They knew that no resolution they arrived at would alter the attitude of the Government.

Sir Felix Schuster said he could not find who would go into the subject in a spirit divested of politics, which ought not to enter into a matter of such supreme importance. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stibel (Nottingham), as an "old war horse" on this subject, supported the resolution.

Mr. Usher (Dublin) spoke in favour of an alteration in the fiscal policy, and referred to the speech of King George, when Prince of Wales, on "Wake up, England."

"The President—You must not bring the Monarch into the controversy."

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

RECIPROCAL TRADING.

Mr. Barber (Belfast) moved a resolution requesting the Government to give far more consideration to the proposals for reciprocal trading within the Empire at the coming Colonial Conference, and thus conduce to the unity of the Empire and to the prosperity of its trading, manufacturing, and agricultural interests.

He said that we had no desire to hamper Canada in endeavouring to secure the freest possible access to America for her natural produce, but it was our duty to watch the effect of any such relations on our trade not only with our Colonies, but with other parts of the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bennett (Warrington)—My idea is that we may pray to the Government till we are black in the face, and it will be all the same. (Laughter.) Never before has a Government treated a great question with so much levity as the present Government has done. While we are waiting our Empire is slipping away from us. ("No, no," and Hear, hear.) When we had lost Canada and other colonies, then we should realize what fools we had been.

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Cornac (Edinburgh) supported the resolution, and hoped there would be no bolting, bawling, and bawling of the door.

Mr. Bennett (Warrington)—My idea is that we may pray to the Government till we are black in the face, and it will be all the same. (Laughter.) Never before has a Government treated a great question with so much levity as the present Government has done. While we are waiting our Empire is slipping away from us. ("No, no," and Hear, hear.) When we had lost Canada and other colonies, then we should realize what fools we had been.

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 18th to 24th, 1911.

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Day of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Thurs.	18	h. m. 10 59	6.6	h. m. 7 41	1.5
Fri.	19	h. m. 11 29	6.4	h. m. 8 44	1.6
Sat.	20	h. m. 0 20	6.1	h. m. 9 47	1.6
Sun.	21	h. m. 1 40	5.7	h. m. 10 43	1.6
Mon.	22	h. m. 3 30	5.5	h. m. 11 22	1.6
Tues.	23	h. m. 4 56	5.4	h. m. 11 33	1.6
Wed.	24	h. m. 6 36	5.3	h. m. 0 5	1.6
		h. m. 6 58	5.3	h. m. 0 32	1.6

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 17th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.92	29.84
Thermometer	69	73	75
Humidity	96	87	84
Wind Direction	East	E	ESE
Force	4	2	2
Cloud	org	o	o
Rain	0.73	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 16th... 72

Lowest open air Temperature on 16th... 68

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years From 1874 to 1909. Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Bookellers.

A WOMAN'S TRIBUTE.

TO THE VALUE OF DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS WHICH ENSURE

PERFECT HEALTH, RICH BLOOD, CLEAR COMPLEXION, SWEET BREATH and regularity in all the functions.

Mrs. E. DE LAFOURNE writes to us as follows—

Gentlemen,—I have for some time been an admirer of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Since I began to use them I have had excellent health; I have kept myself regular and strong by their use. The South China climate is at all times particularly trying to ladies, but your pills give tone and vigour and overcome these troubles. I always recommend them to my friends as a safe and reliable corrective and promoter of regularity.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly,

Mrs. E. DE LAFOURNE.

The remarkable power of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome female ailments and restore health to sick and delicate women is well and widely known. They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bloating, Liver and Kidney troubles and all irregularities.

For Sale by all Druggists, Chemists and Medicine Dealers.

WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Hongkong.

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BARCLAY, PERKINS' FAMOUS LONDON STOUT.

The Leading Brand in ENGLAND.

The best that can be obtained.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA: DADY BURJOR & Co.

Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchants.

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FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"

Captain Knudsen, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo: Ex. as "Gardiner" from Scotland.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

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FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Chartered Steamship

"SOBERNIK,"

Captain Scholander, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 9 a.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10.30 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GNEISENAU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Oil, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underigned.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Consignees for Cargo ex s.s. "G. MEN" (having sustained General Average), are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, which will be sent round for that purpose.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELBURN & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

The Steamer brings Cargo from Trieste ex s.s. "Metocovich," transhipped at Bombay.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Underigned before NOON on the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

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SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STRAITS DATE OF SAILING. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI "NIPPON" About 10th June.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to TELEPHONE NO. 171.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.

46] YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or) VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamers Tons Captain To Sail on or About

KUMERIC 6,252 G. B. McGill 8th June.

LUCERIC 6,400 J. Mathie 30th June.

* Not Calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the BANK LINE, Ltd., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at AJOY and KEBELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for cargo passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin Passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE NO. 780.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, POONA and YOKOHAMA	DEVIKA	About 20th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DEVIKA	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 27th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	DEVIKA	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 18th May, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 20th May, 8 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KALIFONG"	On 30th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duty qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KALIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:		
S.S. SCANDIA	18th May	
S.S. SLAVONIA	4th June	
S.S. SEGOVIA	15th June	
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July	
S.S. SILESIA	12th July	
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	28th July	
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:		
S.S. SACHSEN	25th May	
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:		
S.S. BAYERN	25th May	
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:		
S.S. ARCADIA	1st June	
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:		
S.S. FREIENFELS	9th June	
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:		
S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June	
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:		
S.S. SIHOIA	26th June	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 21st May, 11 P.M.
TIENTSIN via HAIKOW	"CHIPSING"	Monday, 22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 23rd May Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duty qualified Surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Mantau & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

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U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
* KOREA	18,000	SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via New York £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via Canadian Atlantic Ports £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moss	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight
	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU Capt. Iwazawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred Pyno	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Noma	6,000	TUESDAY, 30th May
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Noon

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

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T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON. E.C.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
* CHIKO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71-10-0, "
"	" 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	" 125-0-0, " 24
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call. (These concessions apply to San Francisco Line only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIKO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 2 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS.	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW, and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

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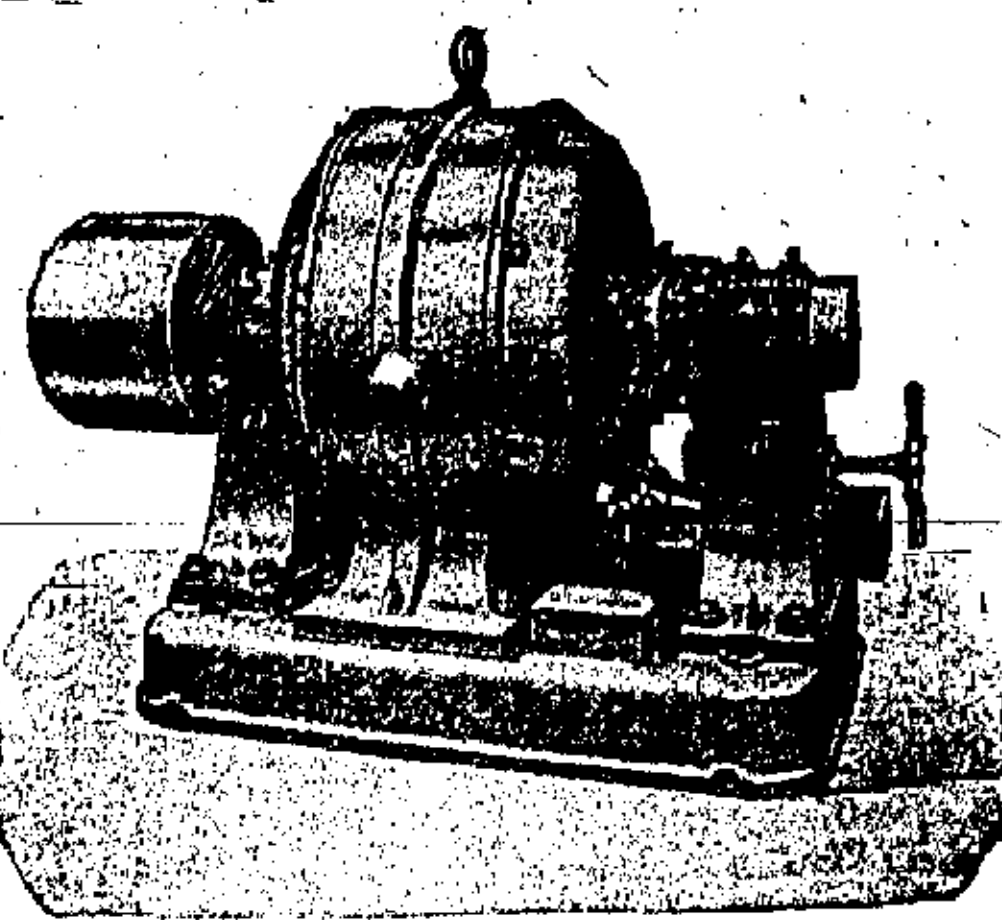
S. HIROI,
MANAGER

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B.
BEER.

"Just Try It"

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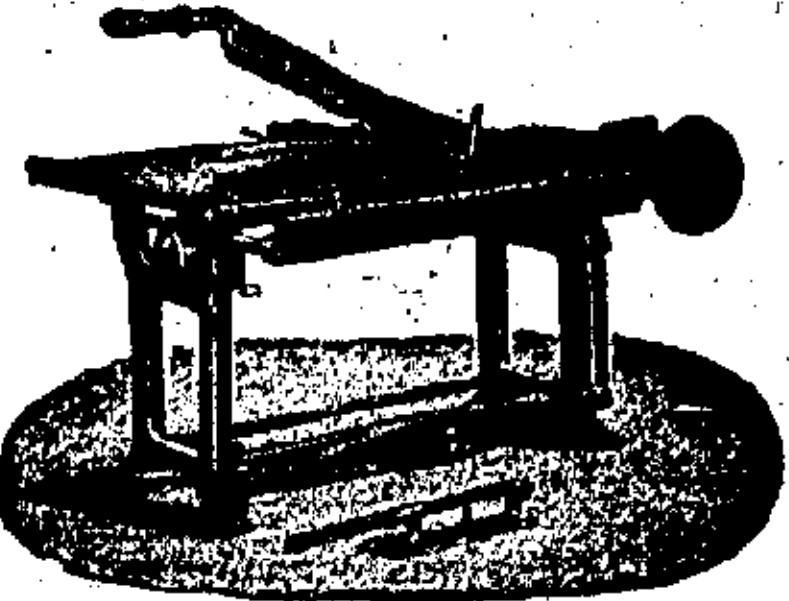
Titan

ELEKTIZITATS
ACTIENGESellschaft
BERGERHOF
RHLD.

ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRIC GOODS

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

AUGUST FOMM LEIPZIG - R
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
MACHINES
AND
PRESSES
FOR
PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING.



SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

H O E H L

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Japan, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 21st inst. morning.

FOR	PER	DATE
Holow and Hophong ...	Singon	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Holow and Hophong ...	Capt. Diederichsen	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Kwang-chow-sun	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	E. F. Ferdinand	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Lehou	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Glenroy	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Derfingier	Thursday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Heiching	Friday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Heiching	Friday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Pavia	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.30 A.M.
		No late fee
		Letters ... Noon
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Gregory Apoor	Friday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Koror, Yap, Ulai, Paluan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Nauru, Rabaul, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Germania	Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Angaur, French Frigate Shoals, Rapa, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prins Sigismund	Friday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	Friday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tjibodas	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Loongang	Saturday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Zyffo	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tientsin	Hsiehchow	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.O.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of Japan	Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 3.00 P.M.
		Printed Matter and Samples ... 4.00 P.M.
		Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 4.00 P.M.
		Letters ... 5.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Hongkong	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chips'ing	Monday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
		Printed Matter and Samples ... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Koolung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Awa Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Mishima Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	St. Albans	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUNIS/COBIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Devanha	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
		Printed Matter and Samples ... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

NOTE: MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO INQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 17TH	
IN LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.94
Bank Bills, on demand	1.94
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.94
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.94
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.10
PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	230
Credits, at 4 months' sight	234
GERMANY:	
On demand	186
NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45
BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	89
MANILA:	
On demand	84
SINGAPORE:	
On demand	77
BATAVIA:	
On demand	109
HAYPHONG:	
On demand	14 1/2 pm
SAIGON:	
On demand	84
BANK OF CHINA:	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.00
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS:	
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$7.23 discount
Chinese ... 10 " "	\$7.40 " "
Hongkong ... 20 " "	\$7.00 " "
Hongkong ... 10 " "	\$7.21 " "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 17TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$89.5, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	all	\$83, buyers
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 76	all	Tls. 49
Laun-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	9,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$23
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	\$55
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$74, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 60
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 80
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	all	\$3
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19, sales
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$21
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$25	\$115, buyers
MANUFACTURERS.				
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$185
Hongkong Rubber Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$164, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$74, buyers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	9,000	\$250	\$50	\$325, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 157, x d.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$190, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$96, sales
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47
MINING.				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Fos. 250	all	\$700
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$230
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$110, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
REFINING.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$95, sales
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$29
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$19
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	69, bu. {L'don. \$5.10/-}
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	250,000 def.	\$1	all	\$9, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$125, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$64, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3.10, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$54, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, x div. buy.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$10, sellers
United Waterboat Co., Limited	100,000	\$10	all	\$30
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London				4 1/2 per lb., sellers
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE IDEAL LIGHT.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES

IT EFFECTS ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN electric light bills.

IT BURNS ELECTRIC LIGHT ABSOLUTELY THE CHEAPEST ILLUMINANT, and thus brings this mode of lighting within reach of all.

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF IN about 150 hours on account of its great current-saving Properties.

THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 HOURS LIGHT FOR ONE PENNY.

THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP gives 25 hours light for the consumption of one unit of current.

THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that period its initial c.p. is practically undiminished.

IT CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per Holmer candle-power as against 4 watts consumed by a carbon filament lamp.

SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IN EVERY BULB.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

IT DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after 2,000 hours burning.

IT DOES NOT, although its initial cost is more, prove as expensive as an ordinary CARBON LAMP, for it lasts FOUR times as long, and consumes one-quarter the current ALL THE TIME.

IT DOES NOT require any special installing, burns in any position on any lighting circuit and fits existing lampholders.

THE OSRAM LAMP DOES NOT BLACKEN.

IT DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM Lamp, although giving four times the light of a carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any extent. This, added to its other advantages, makes it the ideal lamp for private houses.

THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT take as much current as the Enclosed Arc Lamp, and is rapidly displacing this latter form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost and cheaper to maintain.

SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" (Patent G.E.C., nothing more) IN EVERY BULB.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

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A LUXURY TO
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 20th May—Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, 11.30 A.M.
Saturday, 20th May—Second Meeting of Hongkong Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley, 3.30 P.M.
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

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